HURRYING TO JAPAN ENVOYS EMPOW-

ERED TO MAKE ANY CONCESSIONS. THE NEWS SENT FROM TOKIO-JAPAN'S TERMS

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ACCEDED TO-GUARDED-MORE REPORTS OF

JAPANESE CRUELTY AT

PORT ARTHUR.

London. Dec. 20 .- Important dispatches have has been prevailed upon to hasten commissioners to Japan, and that these envoys have such concession as will, without doubt, enable them to bring about an immediate and complete end of hostilities. The details of their authority are not given, but the presumption is not ignored in diplomatic quarters that the concessions asked by the Japanese Government have met with the acquiescence of the reigning powers

'The Times's" correspondent in Tien-Tsin telegraphs the text of the credentials given to Commissioner Dietering when he started for Japan negotiate peace. The credentials show that asserted that he was acting upon the Emperor's Prince Kung, the correspondent adds, recalled Mr. Dietering upon learning from Mr. Denby, United States Minister, that Japan had accepted the mediation of the United States. A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to "The Central

News" says that Prince Ching, president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, is wholly to blame for the refusal of the Government to issue passports enabling the foreign guards to proceed to Peking to protect their various legations. The protests of the various foreign representatives against this action have resulted in dissensions in the Imperial Council, and Prince Ching has received two days' leave of absence, on the plea of illhealth. It is probable that he will resign his office. The Tsung-li-Yamen has granted to the British Legation passes for fifty men, and to the other foreign legations from ten to twelve passes each have been issued.

A native newspaper published in Che-Foo accuses the Japanese at Port Arthur of maltreating all the Chinese that have fallen into their hands. Chinese fishermen, the paper charges, ports of the United States. Continuing, he said: have been met when nearing port, and either killed or forced into hard labor.

Washington, Dec. 20 .- The late hour at which cable advices from London were received in this cable advices from London were received in this city to-night, indicating at least a cessation of hostilities in the field between the Governments of China and Japan, precluded a thorough canvass of diplomatic quarters as to the tenor of advices received by the officials of foreign Governments. While some of the ambassadors were courteously willing to be questioned as to information received by them, none could say more than that the latest advices in their possession would lead to hopes of an early peace between China and Japan. Direct questions as to the subject-matter of any advices they had to-day were evasively met, but the refleence was not so complete as to lessen in any particular the importance of the London dispatch showing the nearness of a peaceful solution of the question between the contending Powers.

CHINA SAID TO WANT THE NICTHEROY. NEGOTIATING ALSO FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE RAZILIAN WARSHIP AMERICA-JAPAN'S

Washington, Dec. 20.-The Chinese Government is negotiating for the purchase of the dynamite ruiser Nictheroy, of the Brazilian navy, and it is reported that it also wished to secure the Brazilian cruiser America. Both these vessels were formerly steamers of the Morgan Line, and were purchased by Brazil and fitted as men-of-war in the recent revolution. An agent of the Chinese Government negotiating with Senhor Mendonça, the Bra-lian Minister here, for the two ships. This agent is said to be an American, of distinguished service in diplomatic affairs.

The Brazilian Government has been anxious for some time to dispose of the Nictheroy and the America, and at the beginning of the war in the East overtures were made to Japan for their sale. Japan, however, thought the vessels unfitted for her use, although the agents who acted for the erial navy were much impressed with the Nictheroy. China, it is understood, is anxious to obtain the Nictheroy, believing that her dynamite

gun is capable of doing effective work. In connection with the proposed sale of these two ships, it was learned, through excellent authority, that the Japanese Government had made overtures to the Cramps, of Philadelphia, for the purchase of ships under construction by that firm. The United States cruiser Minneapolis was nearly completed at the Cramp shipyard, and the Japanese agents were so bleased with the vessel that they expressed themselves willing to pay a round price, said to be \$1,000,000 over the contract price for her, if the United States Government would consent to the sale. Charles H. Cramp came to Washington and saw Secretary Herbert on the subject, but the Secretary would not consider such a proposition, declaring that he had no right to do it. It is stated that the talk between Secretary Herbert and Mr. Cramp was purely informal, and that no proposition was made in the name of the Japanese agents of the Japanese Government. ships, it was learned, through excellent authority,

ATROCITIES AT PORT ARTHUR. ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY OF

BUTCHERIES BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS. The full reports of the capture of Port Arthur, which were received here yesterday, throw further light upon what took place after the taking of the ce. James Creelman, an American correspondent was with the Japanese army, tells a story of butchery and savage barbarity on the part of the victorious Japanese. The atrocities committed of the Japanese, according to Mr. Creelman's story id scarce.y be exceeded by a band of Sioux Inns. He says, in speaking of the massacre:

dians. He says, in speaking of the massacre:

Women and children were hunted and shot at as they fied to the hills with their protectors. The town was sacked from end to end and the inhabitants were butchered in their own homes. I liants were butchered in their own homes. I say soldiers trampling over the twitching bodies of say soldiers trampling over the was no attempt to conceal the appalling crimes. Shame had tempt to conceal the appalling crimes. Shame had tempt to conceal the appalling crimes. Shame had tempt to conceal the hunted beasts and kneeling around corners like hunted beasts and kneeling around corn

lity. He was for a considerable time on the of "The Herald," and has held responsible

ons on several papers. Another correspondent, who was at the taking of art Arthur, admits that excesses were committed,

Port Arthur, admits that excesses were committed, but speaks of them in this manner:

At 8 o'clock I left the village and proceeded to Port Arthur. The road after entering the town be Port Arthur. The road after entering the town be town as main street, bordered on each side, first by comes a main street, bordered on each side, first by the possible of the possibl

Mr. Creelman, in his story, gives the details of usacre, and they are details which fill one orror. He quotes a high Japanese official of my as saying: "We took a few hundred prison-Phy-Yang, and we found it very expensive

and troublesome to feed and guard them. We are WAR PRACTICALLY ENDED.

The slaughter, according to Mr. Creelman, lasted three days. He tells of seeing Japanese soldiers tearing out the heart of a dead Chinaman and of other horrible things. Both correspondents agree that the Japanese soldiers were infuriated just after they entered the town by the sight of the mutilated bodies of their captured comrades, many of whom had been tortured to death.

ALLEGED ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT. PLANS IN REGARD TO MOROCCO AND THE SOUDAN -THE STORY SEMI-OFFICIALLY DENIED IN ROME.

Paris, Dec. 20 .- "Le Journal" prints the text of an alleged Anglo-Italian agreement in regard to the Soudan and Morocco, supplying the details of common action on the part of England and Italy Africa. According to the agreement, as published in "Le Journal," Italy is to occupy Khartoum and support England in her occupation of Egypt Italy will also take possession of Morocco, with

Rome, Dec. 20.-The authenticity of the publication in "Le Journal," of Paris, purporting to be the text of an agreement between Italy and England in regard to the Soudan and Morocco, is semi-officially denied here, it being declared that no such agreement exists.

THE CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND. NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

-COMMERCIAL BANK'S LIABILITIES, \$2,000,000. St. John's, N. F., Dec. 20 (Special).-The liabilities of the Commercial Bank are about \$2,000,000; the assets have not been declared. The joint committee will report to the Legislature on Monday the concition of both banks, with a view to guaranteeing the percentage value of notes circulated and

of establishing the currency.

The warship Tourmaline has arrived here and will remain all winter. There is no improvement in the financial outlook. The Bank of Nova Scotia is about to establish a branch here.

THE CUBAN CUSTOMS DUTIES TROUBLE. BELIEF IN MADRID THAT THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT FAVOR FURTHER REPRISALS -A STATE-MENT BY MINISTER MURUAGA.

Madrid, Dec. 20.-It is not believed in political circles here that it is the intention of President Cleve-land to increase the duty on sugar imported into the United States from Cuba, or that he will rec ommend or enforce other reprisals in consequenof the increased Cuban duty on United States flour. Canalejas, the new Finance Minister, made an appeal to the Opposition in regard to the proposed re-

statement of the position of his Government in the

justly against the United States at Cuban ports, the President would have the right to retailate, but Spain has not done so. What is unjust discrimination? It is discrimination without a foundation. But there is a firm foundation for what Spain has done in the present controversy.

The case is simply this: Under the reciprocity treaty made by Mr. Blaine and the Spanish Government with reference to Cuba, it was agreed that certain Cuban products should be admitted free to the United States, and others should pay duties of 25 and 50 per cent, in consideration of similar ad-

the United States, the consideration of similar as-25 and 50 per cent, in consideration of similar as-vantages given products of the United States re-ceived at Cuban ports. When the new tariff was-enacted in this country, the United States Govern-ment gave notice that this reciprocity arranxement had been abrogated. Spain, in turn, placed in force the duties formerly assessed; and I cannot see how such an action can be called unjust discrimination On the contrary, there is a difference of 18 per cen-in favor of American products admitted to Cuba-

On the contrary, there is a difference of 15 per cent in favor of American products admitted to Cuban ports, as against Cuban products admitted to Cuban ports. In other words, American assesses an average duty of 40 per cent on articles from Cuba, while Spain assesses American articles received at Cuban ports only 24 per cent.

It is claimed by the United States that there is unjust discrimination by Spain in favor of Canada against this country concerning flour exported from Canada to Cuba. The explanation is simple. The Spanish Government has an understanding with Great Britain that Canadian flour shall be assessed a low rate of duty in exchange for fixing a low rate of duty on Cuban articles shipped to Canada. The United States is not unjustly discriminated against in this instance, for it can obtain similar favors through lowering the duties on articles exported from Cuba to the United States. There is no disposition on the part of Spain to discriminate against this country. My Government is willing to make a new reciprocal arrangement with the United States at any time.

There are no new developments in the controversy Hanins Taylor, the United States Minister to Spain, is managing the case of the United States at Madrid.

THE MAJESTIC HAS 1,672 BAGS OF MAIL. Queenstown, Dec. 20.—The steamship Majestic, which touched at Queenstown to-day, carries 1,672 bags of mail. This is said to be the heaviest mail ever carried from England to America.

FOR AVOIDING DELAY AT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 20.-The Mersey Dock Board, prompted by the increasing rivalry of Southampton, submitted to the London and Northwestern Railway a plan for running trains directly to the Liverpool pierhead to meet the ocean steamships from America. The plan is designed to shorten the time and decrease the inconvenience of the trip from New-York to London by way of Liverpool.

PREMIER WEKERLE SOON TO RESIGN. Vienna, Dec. 26.-Dr. Wekerle, Premier of Hungary, arrived here this morning. It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph will choose a Liberal Cabinet for Hungary, in which Dr. Wekerle and MM. Szilagyi and Hieronymi will have no place. Dr. Wekerle had an audience with the Emperor this afternoon and discussed his retirement from His official resignation was not placed in the Emperor's hands, but will be given within a few days. Dr. Banffy, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, is likely to succeed him. He is nominally a Conservative, but he has strong Liberal tendencies.

COSTA RICA AND SALVADOR REFUSED. City of Mexico, Dec. 20.-Guatemala's special envoy, Emilio De Leon, says that the delay in mission to Mexico was due to Guatemala's negotiations with Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador to make common cause with her against Mexico, and to enable him to present the corresponding credentials. The plan miscarried, as only sponding credentials. The plan miscarried, as only Nicaragua and Honduras consented to it, and Presi-dent Diaz refused to receive Schor De Leon as a joint representative. Hence Schor De Leon will present only his Guatemalan credentials. The President will receive him next week.

QUICK TIME WITH THE CAMPANIA'S MAILS. London, Dec. 20.-The mail carried by the steamship Campania, which arrived at Queenstown at 11:18 o'clock to-night, will be delivered in London at 5:40 o'clock to-morrow evening. This is said to be the quickest delivery on record.

ENGLAND'S TREATY RIGHTS INFRINGED ON. London, Dec. 20,-The "Figaro," in Paris, printed

o-day a dispatch saying that Lieutenant Degoult took the French dispatch-boat Ardent into a forbidden river of the Niger country and ran her into a mud bank. All efforts to float the vessel were fruitless. The Ardent stuck fast, and her crew were compelled to depend upon the English for assistance and food.

"The Standard" will say to-morrow that Degoult infringed deliberately upon England's treaty rights in Africa. Communications as to the incident are exchanging between London and Paris.

THE SILVIA LEAVES QUEENSTOWN FOR HOME. Queenstown, Dec. 20.—The steam yacht Silvia

owned by Vice-Commodore E. M. Brown, of the New-York Yacht Club, sailed to-day from Queens-town for New-York. BOMB EXPLOSION IN ROME. Rome, Dec. 20.—A gunpowder bomb was exploded at the Austrian Consulate here this evening. No injury to life or property was done. The persons

who placed the bomb are not known to the police and no arrests have been made. supposed to have been revenge for the death of the emigrant Oberdan, as this is the anniversary of his execution, at the Austrian Government's orders in Trieste.

THEY THINK STEVENSON IS ALIVE. THE NOVELIST'S RELATIVES IN SCOTLAND BE-

LIEVE THAT IT WAS HIS WIFE WHO DIED. Edinburgh, Dec. 20.-Dr. Balfour, uncle of Rober Louis Stevenson, has written a letter to "The Scotsman," in which he says that the relatives of the novellst believe that Robert Louis Stevenson is not dead, but that his wife is. Mrs. Stevenson, Dr. Halfour writes, had been treated for aneurism of the brain while in Scotland. Moreover, she said to relatives in Edinburgh last spring: "Do not believe any reports about Louis unless I write you." No message has been received from Mrs. Stevenson although there has been ample time since Mr. Stevenson was reported to have died.

Charles Scribner's Sons had no private advices yesterday concerning the story from Edinburgh that it was not Robert Louis Stevenson, but Mrs. Stevenson, who died in Samoa.

COMPELLED BY GIOLITTI TO WRITE IT. TANLONGO ADMITS THAT HIS LETTER ASPERSING

Rome, Dec. 20.- in consequence of the action by Premier and Signora Crispi against ex-Premier Gielitti and others for libel, the examining judge in the case has questioned several per merly governor of the Banca Romana. Among th nor Giolitti was one from Signor Tanlongo in ction with the bank scandals had been atro-Signor Tanlongo told the judge that while Interior, over which department Signor Gio littl at that time presided. There, under pressure brought to bear upon him by Giolitti, he was compelled to write the letter mentioned, which Tan-longo admitted to be a gross calumny. It is stated that the judge is in possession of abundant proof of the absolute truth of Tanlongo's

story.

The concentration of troops which began on the eve of the prorogation of Parliament has been continued without cessation. A zemi-official statement says that the movement is made only in the ordinary course of military disposition to keep the garrison complete. The Opposition editors and Deputies ridicule such explanations, and insist that the Government is preparing for riots.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT YIELDS A POINT BURDEAU PENSION BILL MODIFIED TO MEET THE OPPOSITION DEPUTIES VIEWS M. BRISSON'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Paris, Dec. 20 -A hitch in the progress of the bill granting a pension to the widow of M. Auguste Burdeau, President of the Chamber of Deputies, caused an interruption of the sitting of that body The bill passed its second reading, despite

Burdeau, to-day delivered his inaugural speech. The address was an excellent one and was well rethe address was an excellent one and was well received by all the occupants of the Republican benches, who enthusiastically applauded the speaker. After thanking the Chamber for the honor conferred upon him and eulogizing his immediate predecessor. M. Brisson dwell at length upon the fact that the progress made by the Republic was due in great measure, if not entirely, to liberty of discussion. The union of all Republican forces, he declared, was vital to the interests of democracy.

MADAGASCAR HAS NOT YIELDED. OFFICIAL DENIAL THAT THE QUEEN HAD AC CEDED TO FRANCE'S ULTIMATUM.

Paris, Dec. 20.-It is denied officially that the en of Madagascar has acceded to Fran

London, Dec. 20 -- "The Standard" has a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., which gives full details of the supposed discovery of the real Sir Roger Tichborne, the heir in the famous Tichborne in heritance case, in an insue asylum, at Paramatta, under the name of William Cresswell. The Governor of New South Wales and conspicuous citizens are said to be assisting in the inquiry.

ABYSSINIANS ROUTED BY ITALIAN TROOPS Rome, Dec. 20.-A dispatch from Massowah says that Major Toselli, with six companies of Italian troops, after securing the submission of the Abyssinian chief, Batagos, had reason to suspect that he was disloyal. Accordingly, Major Toselli made an attack upon Batagos and his fol-Tossell made an array of the lowers at Halai, on December 19, and, after a sharp fight, defeated him. Batagos's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Tosell's loss was ten killed and twenty-two wounded, all native soldiers. ___

THE OAKFIELD'S COTTON STILL BURNING, St. John's, N. F., Dec. 20.—The cargo of cotton on board the steamer oakfield is still burning flercely, and all efforts to subdue the flames have proved fruitless. The steamer is a mass of fire

from its stem to the bridge.

The Oakfield put in here on Tuesday, with her cargo on fire, the fire having been discovered on December 15. The steamer sailed from Galveston on November 28, via Newport News, December 8, for Liverpool.

SCHOOLEY IS FOUND GUILTY.

HE IS THE LAWYER WHO PRACTISED IN THE COURTS FOR MONTHS WHILE DETEC-

TIVES SOUGHT HIM. The trial of W. H. Schooley, the lawyer, charged with disposing of stolen railroad bonds that he knew to have been stolen, was finished before Judge Martine, in General Sessions, yesterday.

The Jury returned a verdict of gullty with a

strong recommendation to mercy. It was out an hour and a half. Schooley was remanded for sen-tence. The bonds were the property of Mrs. Helen M. Gay, of Washington. The property was stolen from her house and she finally traced them to Schooley's possession. He had sold them in 1891. In his own defence he said that he had sold the bonds for a Joel Peterson under powers of attorney bonds for a Joel Peterson under powers of attorney. The "great American identifier," Perrin H. Summer, went on the stand and testified that Peterson was none other than James H. Edgar, whose body he had identified as that of the suicide in the Geddy House, Yonkers, in 1890. Summer said that he was mistaken in the identification, because he had seen Edgar later. Expert testimony was introduced to show that the signatures on the bonds alleged to be Peterson's were in the handwriting of Schooley. Schooley practised in the courts for months while the District-Attorney's detectives were supposed to be searching for him.

PUT A STOP TO THE SOCIABLE.

A VISITOR AT A COLORED CHURCH FAIR CALLS THE DOUGHNUTS ON AN EXHIBITOR'S TABLE. HICKORY NUTS, AND STARTS A FIGHT.

Several of the colored people living at Huntington, L. I., have bruised heads as the result of a fight at a church sociable held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening. The weapons used were doughnuts, which formed part of the contents of the reireshment table. Everything went along smoothly until John Gardner saw the doughnuts on the table. He pretended to think they were hickory nuts, and invested some of his money in the purchase of the most attractive specimens. Then he asked the young woman at the table for a hammer with which to crack them.

This was more than she could bear. The young

nan denounced Gardner for making damaging woman denounced Gardner for making damaging remarks regarding her wares, and a lively discussion followed. Harry Johnson and Daniel Creighton joined in the argument, and a free fight followed. The doughnuts were the only weapons handy. In the twinkling of an eye they were flying around the room. Finally the combatants were separated. Johnson and Creighton were elected from the building. The disturbance put a stop to the sociable.

THE WITNESSES WERE FIRM.

MR. GOFF COULDN'T GET ANY IMPOR-TANT TESTIMONY.

CAPTAINS ALLAIRE AND STRAUSS STUCK TO THEIR FORMER STORIES-A WARD MAN'S

PAYMENT TO POLICEMAN BURNS.

were comparatively tame and unimportant. John W. Goff's probe did not appear | Mary and Ida, sixteen days from Shoal Water to be in good working order, and he failed to Bay; the ship Red Rock, fourteen days from draw from several witnesses the testimony which . Portland to San Francisco; the ship Glenlui, sixhe evidently had expected to obtain. As the investigation of the Police Department was coming nearly to an end, and as the public had expected testimony from some of the high police officials, the failures of yesterday were the more disappointing to persons who attended the ses-

The committee listened with ill-concealed impatience to the testimony of a builder who paid \$250 to Policeman Burns in the First Precinct in ward man in the precinct, was dismissed from the force on similar testimony last summer. The committee did not appear to take a lively interest in the reading of an affidavit by a former tempted to betray some of the society's secrets Inspector Williams at Police Headquarters and had fled from the city in fear of the police when he thought an attempt was being made to implicate the superintendent of the Then Mr. Goff tried another encounter with Captain Allaire, who had made a fairly good witness for himself on Wednesday, and he failed to make the captain tell anything of importance.

to make the captain tell anything of importance.
Policeman William J. Mooney, who had taken
some part in the deal by which Captain Creeden
paid for his promotion, testified that when Reppenhagen, the go-between, had been informed
that Creeden's friends would raise \$15,000, he had
exclaimed: "Good! That means \$5,000 for made
\$5,000 for Martin and \$5,000 for Voorhis." Mooney
said he was a policeman in the Eleventh Precinct
and had been sent by Creeden to see Reppenhagen. hagen.
Police Captain William Strauss was examined

Police Captain William Strauss was examined at great length by Mr. Goff, who appeared to think that he could make the captain confess that he had paid for his appointment. Strauss, however, denied that he had paid a cent to be made a captain, or that he ever had received any blackmail. He admitted that he had borrowed \$2,000 about the time of his appointment by Mr. McClave, but he declared that he had corrowed to use the money in refurnishing his house, but had changed his mind and had paid the money back. He also declared that he had no property, and his wife corroborated his statement.

Policeman Wallerstein, a cousin of the captain, who had lent the \$2,000, declared that the captain had paid the money back as described, and Mr. Goff was not able to make him admit that he had collected money from disorderly houses for the captain.

harles H. Holland, his married daughter, Mr. Steers wanted an opportunity to vindicate himself, that no officer of the police force abov of the spectators soon betrayed signs of disap-

his talks with Senator Pound, Frank Moss and Mr ness was called, gave rise to reports that he had Superintendent Byrnes or Inspector Williams, and that he might decide to withdraw from associathat he might decide tion with the committee if the inver two officials

MONEY PAID IN THE POLICE STATION. It was noon when Walter S. Harrison, a builder, having an office at No. 29 Broadway, was called to the witness stand. As the witness was being sworn, Mr. Goff called Police Captain Martens to the counsel table, had a brief talk with him, and excused him. The Captain left the courtroom with the air of a man who had just been liberated from prison. Mr. Harrison then testified that he built the Morris Building, at Broad and Beaver sts., in the Marris 1892, and had to make a bridge over the sidewalk while a vault in front of the building was being constructed. Before the bridge was put in place, the witness said, he was talked to by Policeman Burns, the ward man of the First Pre-

mand of the First Precinct, Mr. Goff said.

The witness said that Burns asked for money for police aid and protection. He did not get the money then, because the builder thought he ought not to pay the police so long as he had the proper permits for the work. Later his foreman was arrested and taken to the Tombs, but was discharged when the permit was shown to the police justice. Then Burns went to see the witness at the building and said the arrest of the foreman was all a mistake A day or two later he went to the building again and renewed his demand for money, saying that the witness would have no more trouble if he paid \$250. Rurns said he wanted the money in bills, and on the following day Mr. Harrison went to the police station in Old Slip and paid the money to Burns in the back room, where they were alone. That was in July or August, 1822, Mr. Harrison

Burns was dismissed from the force last summer

for taking bribes.

After Mr. Harrison had testified, Frank Moss told the committee that he had an affidavit, signed by H. W. Stanynought, a former agent of Dr. Parkhurst's society, declaring that an effort had been made at Police Headquarters to corrupt him. affidavit was signed at the house of Dr. Parkhurst, and Stanynought went to some place in New-Jer-sey, Mr. Moss having promised to give him five days' notice of the use of the affidavit, becaus Stanynought was afraid of the police.

The affidavit was then read. It said that Stany-nought had talked with Sergeant McDonald at the police station of the Fifth Precinct about getting a steady job, and had been told that Police Inspector Williams could have him appointed as a detective in the Police Department. Then he had carried a letter of introduction from the Sergeant to Williams, who had examined him about Superintendent Wishart, of the society, asking if Wishart would accept a bribe. At a subsequent interview Williams accept a bribe. At a subsequent interview Williams had called a stenographer, who had taken Stanynough taside and had asked if Wishart had received money from the keeper of a disorderly house. Williams told Stanynought to remain in the service of the society twenty days longer, promising to get steady employment for him after that time, and saying that a written report of his interviews would be made. Stanynought had shown to Williams some reports to the society. He became frightened at the turn of affairs, and thought he was to be used in an attempt to implicate Wishart. So he had decided to make the affidavit and leave the city.

ALLAIRE COMES UP SMILING. Captain Anthony J. Allaire was recalled to the witness-chair and examined by Mr. Goff. He said

he remembered "Owney" Geoghegan's "dive" in the Bowery. Geoghegan's place was broken up after Geoghegan had been arrested a number of times. It was a notorious place in its day.

Mr. Goff read a presentment which had been made by a Grand Jury in 1883, declaring that Aliaire had failed to close the place or to prevent the violation of the Excise law at several other places in his precinct after complaints had been made by D. J. Whitney, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Geoghegan's place was broken up after

of Crime.
The captain said he remembered the presentment, but not Mr. Whitney's complaints. Geoghegan had said he did not sell liquors, and he did not have a license. The captain said he had been in the piace and had not seen the law violated.

Mr Goff read further from the presentment to the effect that the Grand Jury, while hesitating to

THREE HUNDRED MAY HAVE PERISHED.

MANY VESSELS LONG OVERDUE AT PACIFIC COAST

San Francisco, Dec. 20.-There are now nine ships, carrying nearly 300 people, overdue on this coast. The vessels now numbered on the overdue list and which have been long enough out to warrant apprehensions for their safety are: The steamer Montserrat, fourteen days from Nanaimo; the steamer Keweenaw, thirteen days from Nanaimo; the bark Columbus, fourteen days from Port Blakely; the ship J. B. Brown, seventeen days from Nanaimo; the schooner teen days from San Francisco to Portland; the bark Dominion, fifteen days from San Francisco

The bark Germania arrived this morning, seventeen days from Seattle. She was coal-laden, and there had been much apprehension for her safety, as she was considerably overdue. Her captain reports having had a rough voyage.

YOUTHFUL TRAIN-WRECKERS.

THEY WANTED REVENGE ON A TEACHER WHO

HAD PUNISHED THEM. Peabody, Mass., Dec. 20.-Kenneth Belmer and Chester Palmer, thirteen and ten years old, respectively, were in court this morning charged with attempting train-wrecking at Lynnfield, on the Boston and Maine road, several weeks ago. Four fishplates were found tightly wedged into a switch in such a anner that trackmen said wrecked a train if they had not been discovered in They were found and removed just before

Young Belmer has confessed that he attempted to throw the train from the track and implicates the Palmer boy. He said that his object was to try and kill a school teacher of Lynnfield who had assisted nother teacher in whipping the boys, and who rides daily to her home in Wakefield by a train. Belmer says he and the Palmer boy, after talking the affair over, went up the track and drove the fishplates between the rails. They then went to their homes near by and listened for the crash, which did not

The Belmer boy made a statement in court in corroboration of this story, was adjudged guilty and turned over to the State Board of Charities and Correction. He will be committed to a reform school. The Palmer boy was placed on probation.

STRANGE CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

A YOUNG WOMAN BOUND HAND AND FOOT AND

The bold and almost successful attempt to kidnap Mrs. Frederick Baxter, of Girard, Tuesday evening, has created a great sensation here. Mrs. n the garden near the entrance to the hotel barn, susness was due to the use of an anaesthetl of the ficuse into the yard, but before they could get her into a buggy they were discovered and escaped. Mrs. Baxter can give no account of last evening's escapade, more than to say that she was selzed in the front hail of the house and overcome by something on a spenge which was held over her face. The entire proceeding is attributed to the fact that a bequest of \$40.600 in Canada is hers at the age of twenty-one, and in the event of her death it goes to another helt."

A JUDGE MAINTAINS HIS DIGNITY.

IN THE COURTROOM.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.-As a result of the riotous procoedings in the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday, during which a number of policemen saulted and fearfully maltreated a negro who had just been discharged by Judge Murphy, and threat ened to kill a prominent attorney and some citizens between the court officials and police department are severely strained. When the riot was at its height Judge Murphy adjourned court. When it reconvened the Judge issued an order that no police man would be allowed to carry arms while in the courtroom. A few minutes later Policeman Erbe entered the courtroom carrying his revolver. Judge Murphy promptly fined him \$25 and sentenced him Murphy promptly fined him \$5 and sentenced him to ten days in jall for contempt of court. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus procured by Chief of Police Harrigan. During the trial of a prisoner shortly afterward Chief Harrigan entered the inclosure reserved for attorneys an representatives of the press, and was ordered therefrom by Judge Murphy. The chief withdrew and threatened to make a test case of the Judge's rulings. Judge Murphy then announced that all men acquitted of crimes would have the protection of the court, and if any one interfered with them on leaving the court-room he would consider it contempt of court and deal with them accordingly.

Judge Murphy has been on the bench but a few weeks and his rulings have been a surprise to the police department. Six police officers in all were in court this morning, and each one was promptly sentenced to ten days in Jali for carrying concealed weapons in the courtroom. Chief Harrigan has applied for writs of habeas corpus and will test the matter in the higher courts.

MR. LAWSON WAS LATE TO DINNER.

HE CRITICISED A POLICEMAN AND HAD TO HELP DRAG A DRUNKEN MAN TO THE STATION.

Policeman Moore, of the Charles-st. station, who is stationed in Jefferson Market, arrested John McDonald, of No. 25 Hudson-st., about 6 p. m. on Wednesday. McDonald was lying in the street almost unconscious. The policeman was bending over him rubbing his ears, a favorite method of resuscitation in use with the police. While so oc-cupied he was interrupted by C. S. Lawson, a Good Government Club man, living at No. 40

"My good man," said the citizen, "you have no right to maitreat a man just because he is drunk. "I am not hurting him," said the policeman. "I know better, you are," returned the citizen. "What you should do in a case of this kind is to

call on some citizen to help you."
"All right," said Moore, "I call on you." Mr. Lawson had on evening dress, a silk hat and white kid gloves. He said that he was going out

dinner and could not stop.
"Oh yes you can" said the policeman. "You know a citizen who refuses to help an officer when called upon can be arrested; so come along." The drunker, man had been lying in the street for

a long time, and was covered with mud. Mr. Lawson took hold of one coatsleeve gingerly. For some reason the policeman did not have a firm hold on the man, and he promptly toppled over on the citizen. Mr. Lawson again begged to be allowed to go.

"Nixie," said the policeman, "I have to have your bein."

"Nixie," said the policeman, "I have to have your help."
So Mr. Lawron had to take up his end of the burden and drudge along with the reeling man. Finally at the door of the station Mr. Lawson made another attempt to get away.
"See here, officer," he said, "I'll be late for dinner. Can't you let me go now?"
"Very sorry, sir," said Moore, "but I couldn't possibly get this fellow into the station-house with-out your help."
So Mr. Lawson went in and saw the drunken man brought before the sergeant, and then finally sent back to be locked up. Then Mr. Lawson was allowed to go home. He went away, calling some-body an idiot. Policeman Moore says he thinks he was talking sently out firmly to himself. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Moore told the story with great glee. He was delighted with the whole thing, and said that he thought he had taught at least one citizen to mind his own business. McDonald was fined So.

SWINDLED MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO. Chicago, Dec. 20.-When S. S. Harvey was

brought from jail to-day before Justice Severson to answer to sixteen charges of obtaining money false pretences, the attorney for the original merchants of Chicago had been swindled by the defendant out of goods worth \$25,000 or \$30,000. It is alleged that Harvey represented himself to be rich, and that property which he claimed to own and for which he showed deeds was mostly located in lakes, ponds and under the St. Lawrence River. His buying operations began last August, and it is alleged he stored the surplus goods in a parn.

FROM THE GRANITE STATE.

STATUES OF WEBSTER AND STARK PRE SENTED TO CONGRESS.

EULOGIES UPON THE STATESMAN AND THE SOLDIER PRONOUNCED BY SENATORS

AND REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, Dec. 20 .- Congress to-day devot most of its time to the addresses in connection the acceptance and placing in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol of the marble statues of General John Stark and Daniel Webster, presented by the State of New-Hampshire. In the Senate speeches were made in eulogy of Stark and ten in eulogy of Webster. These statues were mo by Carl Conrads, after statues in bronze, now in the State House Park at Concord, N. H. The original of the Webster statue is by Ball, and was presented to the State by Benjamin P. Cheney. The original statue or Stark is by Conrads, and

was erected by the State.
A letter from Governor Smith presenting the statues to Congress was read, and Senator Perkins, of California, introduced a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the people of New-Hampshire for the statue of Stark.

Senator Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, said that

it was not an easy task adequately and correctly to portray the qualities and characteristics of this distinguished man. Plain in appearance, awk-ward in manner, untrained in the arts of social life, uneducated and brusque, he nevertheless achieved undying fame, and the lustre of his name would never grow dim so long as men loved hon of patriotic devotion to duty and to country. In-deed, the name of John Stark stood prominent, if ot pre-eminent, among the greatest generals who fought under Washington. Bold, aggressive, patriotic and fearless, he was the inspiring spirit and directing genius of the American forces at Bunker Hill, Trenton and Bennington. Others shared the dangers and the honors of those battles but to Stark, more than to any other man, was credit due for the splendid defence at Bunker Hill and the overwhelming victory at Bennington—the Gettysburg of the Revolution—which led up to the happy consummation at Yorktown of the long struggle for American independence. In conclu-

sion Mr. Gallinger said: sion Mr. Gallinger said:

Sir, the fame of John Stark is a heritage not alone to the State of his birth, but to all the people of this great Nation, and it is safe to assume that among the great heroes of the Revolution and the incorruptible patriots of all ages his name will forever live, to be recalled by the lovers of liberty with gratitude and pride.

After speeches by Senators Proctor, Dubols and

Chandler in eulogy of General Stark, the joint reso lution in relation to the Stark statue was agreed to and then a similar resolution was introduced by Mr. Hoar in relation to the Webster statue. On this resolution Mr. Chandler also addressed the Senate. He reviewed at length the ancestry of ter of his mother, whom he pronounced an extraor dinary woman. He contended that Webster's 7th of March speech had for its controlling motive love he was not guilty of the charges made against him with reference to this effort. Now that the Union, after more than 100 years of National life under the hundreds of thousands of patriotic citizen soldiery in the greatest war of modern times, these fears of the men of 1859, said Mr. Chandler, may seem to have been fanciful and needless. But they were real to them. The Union meant, as they believed, everything that was dear to them and to their children, and they were willing to yield and suffer much rather than to risk the doubtful issue of fratricidal warfare for its maintenance. That such a motive influenced Mr. Webster there could be no

motive influenced Mr. Webster there could be no doubt. Continuing, he said:

But whether a just and impartial historian will conclude that Mr. Webster acted from mixed motives, his eulogists can unflinchingly assert that he was sincere in his devotion to the Union. If he had lived until 18sl, when the South and slavery began the war, he would have spoken uncompromisingly for the maintenance of the Union by force of arms, and would have thrown all his surviving energies and eloquence into the contest for the establishment of liberty to all men, without distinction of color, as well as the perpetuation of the Union.

HOAR'S EULOGY OF WEBSTER.

Senator Hoar followed Mr. Chandler, saying in There are few faithful portraits of human faces or faithful representations of human figures which take their place by the side of the ideal creations of art, such as the Jove of Phidias, or the Apollo

or faithful representations of human figures which take their place by the side of the ideal creations of art, such as the Jove of Phidias, or the Apollo Belvidere, or the Venus of Milo, as examples of consummate beauty, or as expressing great moral qualities, or as types of nations or races. The face of George Washington, as represented by Stuart; the portrait of the young Augustus, wherein the innocent face of unstained youth appears already the promise of an imperial character; some Greek and Roman busts, some representations of the youthan Napoleon; the head of Alexander Humboldt; the glorious forehead of Coleridge; the lips of Julius Caesar—are almost the only examples that I now recall. The figure and head of Daniel Webster I think we shall all agree to include in the same list. No man ever looked upon him and forgot him. His stately personal presence was the chief ornament of Boston and of Washington for a generation. When he walked a stranger through the streets of London, the draymen turned to gaze after him as he passed. Sidney Smith said of him: "He is a cathedral by himself," and at another time, in homelier phrase, "a steam engine in breeches." Carlyle wrote to Emerson of him:

"The tannel complexion: that amorphous, crapitke face; the dull back eyes under the precipice of brows, like dull anthracite furnaces needing only to be blown; the mastiff mouth, accurately closed; I have not traced so much of silent Berserkir rage that I remember of in any man."

He touched New-England at every point. He was born a frontiersman. He tells us that when the smoke rose from his father's chimney, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between tit and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. He was bred a farmer. He knew well, the history of the growth of every crop, the chemistry of the soil, the procession of the seasons. He knew, too, the simple and tender history of the country freside, and what the farmer was thinking of as he guided his plough in the furnow in April or pitched in the Sena

him with a sweeter than siren's voice to his home by the summer aga.

That Mr. Webster was the foremost American lawyer of his time, as well in the capacity to conduct jury trials as to argue questions of law before the full court, will not, I think, be seriously questioned by anybody who has read the reports of his legal arguments, or who has studied the history of his encounters before juries with antagonists like Choate or Pinckney.

FOREMOST AS AN ORATOR.

That he was foremost in that field which is almost peculiar to this country, where the orator utters the emotions of the people on great occasions of joy or sorrow or of national pride, the reader of the orations at Plymouth Rock and on the occasion of the foundation and completion of the monument at Bunker Hill, the enlogies on Adams and Jefferson,

the foundation and completion of the monument at Bunker Hill, the chlogies on Adams and Jefferson, on Story and Mason, will not question. There has been nothing of the kind to surpass them or to equal them since the funeral oration of Pericles.

That he was a great diplomatist, able to conduct difficult negotiations to successful issue or to debate with the representatives of foreign governments questions in dispute between nations, was abundantly shown in his brief terms of service in the Department of State.

But the place of his achievement and renown was here in the Senate Chamber. He was every inch a Senator—an American Senator. Are needed no robe, no gilded chair, no pageant, no ceremony, no fasces, no herald making proclamation to add to the dignity and to the authority with which his majestic presence, his consummate reason, his weighty eloquence, his lofty bearing invested the Senatorial character. His statue will stand in yonder chamber to be the first object of admiration to every visitor for centuries to come. But no work of art can do justice to the image of Webster which dwells in the hearts of his countrymen and there shall abide when the walls of this Capitol shall have crumbled and the columns of the Memorial Hall shall lie prostrate. That image will abide, one and inseparable, with the Union which he defended and the liberty which he loved.

He was not more distiguished from other public speakers by his severe reason, his sound sense and his lofty eloquence than by his moderation and restraint. He was master of every emotion but one—love of country. That alone he allowed to obtain mastery of him.

It was hard for him to argue the wrong side. His genius was less—e genius of the advocate than of the judge. His style was the fit vehicle for truth only. His clear logic could never be at the command of error. Calhoun, in his dying hours, said, when Mr. Webster's name was mentioned to him:

"Mr. Webster has as high a standard of truth and some truth in the face and oppose it by